

## No. 11:

## POST KEY







## CYPRUS MUNICIPALITY.

Minutes of meeting held on the 6th of Nov., 1883, at the house of J. Atkinson.

Present—the Warden, Councillors Thomas, Garrett, Atkinson, Leitch, Naismith and Burnett.

## REPORTS.

Chairman road and bridge committee, ward No. 1, recommended that the contract between sec. 7 and 18, tp. 7, range 13, should be taken over. Report adopted.

Chairman road and bridge committee, ward No. 2, recommended that Joseph Brown's contract be taken over. Report adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. Fitz Roy Dixon made his report upon his visits as collector, ex officio, round the Municipality, for the purpose of getting in taxes outstanding for the past year 1882 with the following result:

Range 17, taxes 1882—Paid in cash.....	\$219 84
Paid by P.N. at 2 mos.....	305 14
Taxes, liability denied.....	60 02
Taxes erroneously charged by Brandon.....	16 80
Taxes except, school tax by Catholics.....	8 80
Taxes, to be paid.....	56 02
Taxes, non-residents.....	305 31
	\$971 33

Ranges 13, 14, 15, taxes 1882 paid in cash.....	12 25
Paid by P.N. at 2 mos.....	60 21
Taxes, non-residents.....	153 40
Taxes, liability denied.....	12 70
Taxes erroneously charged by Cyprus.....	19 70
	\$264 26

Report adopted.

## PETITION.

From certain ratepayers, praying that voting for the mill do not take place on the score of expense.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

Naismith and Burnett—That Reid and Callender be credited with cost of bricks as per Smith's account. Carried.

Mr. Thomas Rouse introduced his bondsmen for surety as collector, himself in \$500 and Messrs. Reid & McDonald in \$500 each, in all \$2,000.

Thomas and Naismith—That Mr. Rouse's sureties be accepted. Carried.

Burnett and Naismith—That the communication of the Municipality of Brandon regarding the payment by us of interest on Debentures be referred to Mr. T. M. Daly, to be dealt with as he may see fit. Carried.

Thomas and Garrett—That Mr. W. McDonald does bind himself in \$150 as guarantee for expenses of poll for debenture by law, the said money to be returned to him should the by-law be accepted by the people. Carried.

Thomas and Naismith—That Mr. Burnett proceed to Brandon to renew note for \$500, to fall due 28th Dec. 1873. Carried.

Burnett and Atkinson—That the clerk be instructed to request Mr. H. Waddell, as Major R. J. Rogers' agent, to fence in with a good substantial fence, or else fill in, the well on Milford market square, or else be prosecuted at law. Carried.

Burnett and Naismith—That the following accounts be passed and paid:

Forthfield school money.....	\$28 76
Milford.....	92 25
Daly and McDonald.....	105 83
Warden's expenses, on acct.....	59 00
Collector's do.....	54 75
Jas. Brown, contractor.....	43 00
G. Sturgeon, do.....	50 00
	\$417 59

## BY-LAWS.

By-law 23, for the issue of debentures by way of bonus of \$12,000, to William McDonald for the erection of a mill, passed the second reading.

By-law 24 for the appointment of polling day, returning officers, and polling stations, was read three times and passed.

By-law 25 for the renewal of note for \$500 at the Imperial Bank, was read three times and passed.

By-law 16 for the granting of 5 per cent. discount on all taxes of 1883, paid before 15th Dec. was read three times and passed.

The council then adjourned, to meet again at Milford, on 20th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.

It is stated that French confidential instructions have been sent to Catholic bishops in Ireland, enjoining them to outdoctor to create a sentiment influencing Catholics to act with the government. Recent orders forbidding the holding of Orange and other meetings are considered due to the good offices of Errington, the English agent.

McKENZIE & RUSSELL,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

BRANDON,

Have given up the Agency for Imported Goods, and are giving their attention to the Manufacture of

USH AND FARM SLEIGHS,

CUTTERS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ORDERED WORK a Specialty.

Horse Shoeing

SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.

TO THE FARMER!

Leave your Plows and get new Shears made for them for Spring Work.

P. McKENZIE. J. A. RUSSELL.

## PIONEER

Boot & Shoe  
STORE.

Ninth street,

Between Rosser Avenue and C. P. R. depot.

## W. Senkbeil,

Begg to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Brandon and surrounding district that he has now on hand a carefully selected stock of

## SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising everything in his line in

Gents, Ladies, Misses  
and Children's wear.

Dealing exclusively in BOOTS and SHOES he is enabled to purchase at an advantage which allows him to offer superior goods at LOWEST CITY PRICES, and devoting his whole attention to this branch of the trade, he is confident that he

## Can Guarantee Satisfaction.

to all who will favor him with a call.

## CUSTOM WORK!

receives special attention. All orders, as usual, executed promptly, and by superior workmen.

## NOTE ADDRESS!

Ninth Street, between Rosser Avenue and C. P. R. Station.

## VULCAN IRON WORKS

F. H. BRYDGES &amp; CO.

Founders,  
Machinists,  
Boiler Makers,  
etc., etc.Millwrights,  
Blacksmiths, etc.  
Now on hand 1,000 feet  
of shafting all sizesstock constantly kept. Large Line of Lys, Gear, etc.  
Point Douglas Ave., opposite C. P. R. Station, Winnipeg.

## BABY

Can be best used and comfortable, by using a good quality of the best of the world. The only one that is not only comfortable, but also healthy. They are made of the best of the world. They are made of the best of the world. They are made of the best of the world.

## RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC-CURATIVE. It is the best of the world. It is the best of the world. It is the best of the world. It is the best of the world. It is the best of the world.



## Public Notice

I hereby give notice that after the 1st inst. no high or great will be created by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territory, except on payment, in advance, of the following fee:

For Wines and Spirits, per gallon, 50 Cents. Ales Free.

By command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

A. E. FONGT, Clerk of Council.

Brandon, Sept. 1, 1883.

## IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$250,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,  
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.

Bills of exchange purchased.

Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of British North America.

Bank of Toronto.

Dominion Bank.

Bank of Hamilton.

Quebec Bank.

Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

## Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, - - - - - \$5,700,000.

Reserve Fund, - - - - - 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Ottawa, Green Sound,

Berlin, Prescott, Perth,

Brantford, Kingston, St. Catharines,

Cambridge, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,

London, Windsor, Woodstock,

Montreal, Quebec, St. John's,

Halifax, Sydney, St. John's, N.S.,

St. John's, N.B., St. John's, P.E.I.,

St. John's, N.S., St. John's, N.B.,

St. John's, P.E.I., St. John's, N.S.,

St. John's, N.B., St. John's, P.E.I.,

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St. John's, N.S., St. John's, N.B.,

St. John's, P.E.I., St. John's, N.S.,

Bower, Blackburn, Mundle & Porter,  
IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

## Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue,

BRANDON, MAN.

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

In a few days our Stock will be complete, when we will show to our appreciative public the

## LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

To be found west of Winnipeg, comprising all the new things in Fall and Winter Dress Goods, Cashmere, Mantle cloths and Trimmings, Ladies' and Children's Apparel, Underwear, Children's Combination Suits, Boys' Jersey Suits, Fine French and German Hosiery, Woolen Goods, Fine Woolen Socks, Silk Suits and Ties, etc., etc.

## Mantles and Dress Silks and Satins.

## FURS - FURS - FURS:

In this department we exceed anything that has ever come into the city, which speaks for us especially to those who are in the habit of buying a Ladies' Fur-lined Jacket, Ladies' Fur-lined Coat, Ladies' Fur-lined Dress, Ladies' Fur-lined Skirt, Ladies' Fur-lined Cape, Ladies' Fur-lined Hat, Ladies' Fur-lined Glove, Ladies' Fur-lined Stocking, Ladies' Fur-lined Hosiery, Ladies' Fur-lined Socks, Ladies' Fur-lined Ties, etc., etc.

A large stock of furs—All kinds and at very low prices. We do not have to depend on the price of any one fur, and having a large stock in the market, we can supply the public with furs at a price that is in a position to give you all the furs you want at any time in the city. Remember the House for Furs is the Toronto Store, corner seventh and John streets. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

## SOVEREIGN &amp; JOHNSTON.

P.S.—Remember the House for Furs is the Toronto Store, corner seventh and John streets.

## THE GREAT TORONTO STORE.

## The Best Offer Yet!

To give the public a chance to secure CHEAP LITERATURE, we now make the BEST OFFER OF THE SEASON.

To those who send us, as new Subscribers \$2.50 Cash, we will send the

## BRANDON

WEEKLY MAIL  
Nor'-West Farmer.

from now till the 1st of January, 1885.

And make a Present of a Book, entitled

## 'Home and Health,'

Containing 450 Pages of useful matter beside.

The Nor'-West Farmer is the only Agricultural Paper in the North West, and is especially valuable to the Agriculturists of this country.

In addition to the above, we will send the

## TORONTOWEEKLY MAIL

For 50 Cents extra, or all three publications and the Book for \$6.50.

Those of our present Subscribers who are clear on our books can take the place of New Subscribers.

To give all a chance we will accept \$1.50 as full payment for the MAIL from those who are in arrears from its commencement, and will then allow those remitting to rank as New Subscribers in this offer also.

Remittance can be made in Registered Letters, at our risk. Specimen copies of the MAIL can be seen at all Post Offices.

C. CLIFFE, Editor.

## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

## A WILD LAND TAX.

If the necessities of this country call for one thing more than another it is for Legislation to allow a tax upon wild lands. The principle of the genuine speculator is to purchase as much unimproved land as he can possibly carry because he gets it cheap, hold it without the first attempt at improvement, because while unimproved, by the present assessment laws, the valuation is merely nominal, and wait for his profit until the more energetic and enterprising but less fortunate neighbor, through improvements alongside brings it into value, and then sell and pocket his profits. This is the case in every new country, but in none to such an alarming extent, as in Manitoba and the Northwest. Every interest in this country suffers severely in consequence. The average township has but a few settlers in it, because of the large tracts that are owned by outsiders, and these few are taxed to almost an extortionate figure for the few improvements they have to open and keep up roads equally profitable to the settler, who, in the future, may locate on the at present unimproved properties. Schools, too, are rendered almost unsupportable in many sections of the country because of this system of what may be termed legalized larceny. A settler here and there, perhaps not more than from a dozen to twenty in a school section, finding their families growing up around them, tax their own improvements on the debenture system, or otherwise, to give their children the rudiments of education, so necessary for everyday life, and in addition, raise the salary of a teacher for perhaps not more than six months of the year, because of inability to do any better and the land shark can look on and laugh in his sleeve, while the forced circuit stances are bringing his property into a source of wealth.

Towns and villages, too, suffer because of the unimproved condition of their surroundings. Instead of there being a settler on every one fourth, or one half section at the farthest, there is not one on every three sections in many cases, and the town is denied the support that is its legitimate right.

There is but one cure for this—legislation fixing a specific tax, with the conditions of the present assessment, law remaining intact besides. If speculators saw it was more profitable to either place tenants on their properties or sell them at a reasonable figure than to hold them and pay the taxes, the cure for present complaints would speedily follow.

We take it that about \$3 per acre is the average assessment of unoccupied lands in the average young county of Manitoba, which yields but a trifling revenue to the treasury. If the Government allowed a specific tax of say from \$2 to \$4 upon these lands according to location, and left the assessment privileges of municipalities as they are intact in addition so that the unimproved and unoccupied lands might pay a rate equal to the levy on properties occupied by the struggling settler, the country would speedily enter upon a new era of prosperity. If people want to hold lands without improving them, there would be a harshness in ordering otherwise, but there is certainly no wrong in making them pay for a privilege that brings them in a handsome return in the end.

We should not in an article under this head make much reference to the school lands of the Province, as they do not properly come under the same class; but they should none the less, while the Federal Government persists in such a policy of indolence, pay a revenue for the main expense of roads and schools, and the more particularly, when occupied by squatters. Whatever privileges may be accorded Governments, there

should be no legislation intended that allows the man of means to profit by the enterprise of his less wealthy neighbor, without offering the latter some means of redress.

When our Local Legislature next takes the Municipal Act in hand, it would be well for it to make a change in the system of land sales for taxes. As the law now stands, many innocent parties suffer through ignorance of the law, and the location of their properties. Taxes may be regularly collected from residents, but the idea is to facilitate the business for non-residents. It is highly desirable sales should be placed in the powers of the sheriff's instead of those of the county treasurers. County municipalities are numerous and ever changeable, so that the non-resident who knows where to find his property to-day, may be in entire ignorance of its location as to counties to-morrow. Besides this, as there are no regularly established county towns where county officers may be found, the non-residents who may know the counties their lands are situated in, may not know the names of the county treasurers, or their post office address, if they know the officers' names. It is in this way losses and serious annoyance are met with. On the other hand, as there are but three Judicial districts in the Province, and but three sheriffs, the P. O. addresses of the latter are easily found, and those officials are at all times communicable by correspondence. Every ratepayer knows the description of his property by townships, and if all returns of arrears were made to the three sheriffs, no ratepayer could experience the slightest difficulty in ascertaining the true standing of his property as regards taxes at any time. We should like to see the matter taken in hand, and we feel certain a change of this description could not fail to be beneficial to all concerned, and to none more so than the municipalities whose resources are often crippled because of a load of unpaid taxes that would be paid, if the owners were only advised of arrears. It would surprise even the Legislature itself to look at the voters' lists, and see the number of names of owners that are given without P. O. addresses simply because neither the clerks, the assessors nor the collectors know where to find them.

## NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

By the new Act, the County of Brandon now comprises townships 7 to 12 inclusive, ranges 17 to 22 inclusive. The county is divided into the following municipalities:—  
Oakland Tp. 7 and 8, R. 17 to 19 inclusive  
Glenwood " 7 " 8, " 20 to 22 " "  
Whithead " 9 " 10, " 20 to 22 " "  
Carnalis " 9 " 10, " 17 to 19 " "  
Elton " 11 " 12, " 17 to 19 " "  
Daly " 11 " 12, " 20 to 22 " "  
The city of Brandon.

Each municipality will have its own council and reeve. The reeve will form a county council, and the wardens of the counties will constitute the Judicial Board.

## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the week ending November 24, 1883.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.717 in.  
Lowest.....29.454  
Mean.....29.834

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....32.4  
Lowest.....below 0 " 3.4  
Mean.....12.2

## WIND.

Greatest velocity.....14.2 miles per hour  
Least.....0.8  
Mean.....6.7

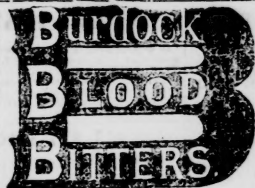
## PHENOMENA.

2 snows tonight.  
Snow fell on five days during 66 hours and to a total depth of 5.5 inches.

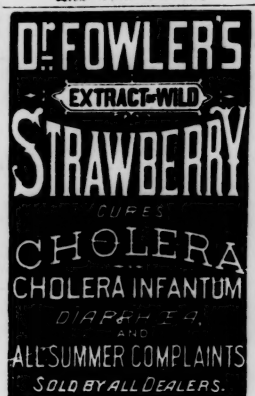
## REMARKS.

Dull gloomy weather characterized the beginning of the week, the day being overcast, with flurries of snow. A deep barometric depression occurred on the 20th and 21st, and was accompanied by a fall of snow, the barometer then rose considerably, and the weather cleared on the 22nd. Fresh snow, however, again took a downward tendency, and a snow storm commenced which continued to the end of the week, slightly less than good.

Henry Pooley has been committed for trial at Ottawa on a charge of aiding and abetting the boy Wm. Powell in his mail robberies.



ACTS UPON  
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS  
AND THE BLOOD.



Money! Money! Money!  
SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LOAN

## Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest yearly, on the advance, at lowest current rate. Good property given for the repayment of loans. Loans made through the agency of the Bank. All loans on easy and liberal terms. Applications by Mail will receive prompt attention.

## INSURANCE.

Fire and Life. Guarantee and Accident Insurance in first-class Companies.

Apply to C. WISSEB.

Agent and Valuer.

Office at Brandon House.

P.S.—I have also leased the Boarding Department of the Brandon House. Farmers, Travelers, and everybody else can get a good Square Meal and good Beds at moderate charges. Give me a call.

C. WISSEB.

## JAMES BLACKHALL,

General Agent

FOR

SEWING MACHINES.

## ORGANS

AND

PIANOS

All sorts of Machine Needles kept in stock.

Also Dealer in

Buffalo Robes,

FUR COATS,

Ready Made Clothing

AND

UNDERWEAR.

MITTENS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

11th STREET.

Near Rosser Avenue

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We expect to remove to our magnificent New Store, in

## MASONIC BLOCK

Early next week, and will show an immense stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

WE WILL SHOW ABOUT

\$2,000 WORTH

OF

Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woolens,

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the QUIGLEY STOCK.

We invite an inspection of our Mammoth Stock

## FRASER BROS..

BRANDON.

## FURNITURE.

LARGEST STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG.

Lowest Prices in the Northwest.

TERMS CASH.

JOHN W. RIGBY & CO.,

CORNER

ROSSER AVENUE and 8th STREET.

Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Kitchen Tables, Mattresses, Springs of all kinds, Cupboards, Cradles, &c., &c., Tailor and Bedroom Suits in great variety, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., always in stock.

GENUINE VALUAE

GUARANTEED IN ALL GOODS SOLD.

COME AND SEE US.

## FURNITURE.

## GRATEFUL THANKS.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD

Here return thanks to all Patrons for their liberal support during the past, and would now say to all that their efforts to build up a large increasing trade on the Cash System has proved a Grand Success, for while very many complain of hard times, they have been crowded with customers, and have found it necessary to enlarge their store, increase their staff, and add much to their large and well-assorted Stock, to which we now invite all Farmers, Hotel and Boarding House Keepers, to inspect their Hat, Cap and Clothing Department is complete, filled with Choice Goods at low prices; including a large Stock of Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, Mink, Seal, and Persian Lamb Furs, to be sold retail at Wholesale Prices.

COME AND SEE OUR GOODS. Our Motto is  
A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING.





## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

## CHAPTER IV. CONTINUED.

Saida has pointed out to me Farid's mother, a Greek slave who is forbidden by the rules of Oriental precedence to sit in the presence of her own daughter. The mere mention of Farid always brings a peal of laughter to the lips of my little stepmother, but she will not speak of Hosnah, my eldest sister. Her voice changes even in pronouncing her name. She really seems to be afraid of her.

I have not seen Hosnah since the day of my arrival, for she departed the following morning for her country residence in Mansourah; but Farid is still at Chimalab. I had permitted it, she would have stripped my pretty bazaar of its contents, to fill it again with gewgaws from the French bazaar, the refuse of the Marcellus shops. She has talked to me great enthusiasm of her Parisian dresses, and of her hatred for Hosnah. The cause of this last is easily explained. It seems that the Mohammedan ladies are divided into two parties, of which my two sisters may be said to be representatives. Hosnah is the head of old Egypt, the retrogradist; Farid is the leader of the opposition, the champion of progress.

Now, my dear, you know my life. I see you smile; but what would you have? It is true, something is wanting to it; and oftentimes I am overwhelmed by the same feeling of isolation that seized me on my first arrival. My father is not always here; still, what I scarcely dared to hope has been realized. He often drops in upon me at a morning, and we chat together like friends, sometimes in Arabic, sometimes in French. He trusts me implicitly, and has confided several state secrets to my keeping. Judge if I am not proud! You cannot imagine how tender the bond is that unites me and the little sir of mystery which he is obliged to surround his visits, endows them with a romantic charm.

The principal cause of my recall to Egypt has been attributed to several times in the course of our conversations. You can divine it, perhaps. It is to arrange a marriage for the young princess. But as yet this is only a menace. No plans have been formed, and I can still afford to laugh.

One of my chief delights, as you may suppose, is to talk of my mother with Nazly. Zienab, the first wife and the gran to dame, is the daughter of a pacha; my mother was a poor slave whom my father passionately loved. She, like Saida, was the Darrah—another reason why I should love my little step-mother.

As I write, the hour for the siesta is sounding. Silence descends upon the palace. Several slaves are sleeping at my feet. What a pretty picture they make!—one especially, a Smyrniote, about fourteen, with hair and lashes as black as jet. Poor little thing! where are her parents?

Looking at her I no longer dare to complain. Well, my dear, I too am asleep. Do you know my foolish hope? It is that I may see you in my dreams.

A bit of startling news! my brother Aly has returned.

V.

As you may suppose, our first meeting was quite an event. My father brought Aly to my rooms.

Overcome with the same tender emotion on beholding each other face to face, we stood for a moment silent and motionless. Then my brother extended his hands; I gave him mine. The next instant we were seated side by side on a divan.

"What a pretty surprise you are my sister," he exclaimed, touched and delighted.

He gazed at me long and ardently. As for me, I could not take my eyes from his face. My father left us alone together.

Aly is twenty. He is of medium height, and extremely elegant in appearance. His large velvety eyes betray his Oriental descent; his smile is sweet, though slightly mischievous; and he wears a long black moustache. He has considerable vivacity and humour, united with an indolent grace whose alluring charm I do not know how to describe.

It was real happiness to meet again after so many years of separation and forgetfulness. Older than I, Aly had retained a recollection of me. He related a thousand little incidents that occurred in our infancy, and of which I had only a vague remembrance until he alluded to them. He spoke of our mother; and I fancied, after all these years, I could almost see her again. I found a strange delight in dwelling upon these sweet

but molassesly reminiscences of the past. They seemed to have the effect of uniting the broken chain of our fraternal affection. The exile which both of us had endured, still bound us more closely together. We thought aloud, imparted our impressions to each other, and discovered in our hearts the sympathy of feeling peculiar to those who owe their origin to the same source. We had a long conversation together, and I ventured to allude to a subject which I had never mentioned before to any member of the household. My brother, as I have already told you, has married an infidel. The story of their courtship is touching and romantic. When he was eighteen, Aly returned from England madly in love with a young lady, who was poor but of noble birth. Although he for a long time refused his consent to this marriage, my father was at last conquered by the incurable despair of his son. They have been married two years; and though she has submitted to all the rules of Mussulman life with the best possible grace, the poor Christian has not been able to overcome the prejudice against her. My sisters do not visit her; and my father himself, kind-hearted and intelligent as he is, has never consented to see her. Their mutual love suffices them to console them; and nothing could be more charming than Aly's enthusiastic devotion to his dear little wife.

"Ah! I am sure that you, Miriam, would love my poor Alisha," he exclaimed.

"I love her already, Aly, because she is your wife, and because I know she must feel lonely sometimes, separated from her relatives, and without friends," was my reply.

"She knows that I am here with you at this moment. I know not by what intuition she was able to divine how you looked, but she drew your portrait almost to life. What pleasure it would give her to see you!" said my brother, sadly.

"And to me as well."

"Alas!" he replied, "father will never allow you to meet."

Though I shared his fears, I nevertheless entertained a secret hope. I told Aly so; but I did not succeed in imparting to him any of my confidence.

"My father has granted me so many favors that I cannot believe he will deprive us of this pleasure," I remarked.

"Alisha is a Christian; that is the great crime here," he replied.

"But! our father is too intelligent—"

"Our father, alas! is obliged to submit to rigid laws that are much stronger than his own will, my dear Miriam."

I could find no response to make to this assertion. We parted with regret, promising to see each other again soon.

This visit from Aly left a very pleasant impression. It seemed to fill the void which I had experienced in my life since my return. This charming brother would be a companion and a friend. Educated in Europe, and married to a European, he would understand me. To him I could speak plainly and fearlessly of the past and of my eager curiosity had been aroused within me by the revelations he had made in regard to his marriage. I already loved this poor exile, spurred by a family whose affection she had stifled in vain to win. I could imagine her sadness, and the feeling of discouragement that must oppress her during my brother's long absence; for his duties often keep him from her side for weeks at a time.

Full of these thoughts, I impatiently awaited for the following day, when I should have an opportunity to talk to my father about Aly's visit. He was delighted when I told him of the strong affection we had already conceived for each other. Then, with great caution I told him of my desire to know my sister-in-law. As soon as I broached the subject I encountered so strong an opposition that I felt I had attacked prejudices which it would be well-nigh impossible to overcome. He even seemed astonished that such an idea should have occurred to me.

"None of your sisters visit her," he said, by way of conclusion.

"They may not, but I—"

He could not repress a smile at my obstinacy.

"Oh! you are a little rebel; that is incontestable."

"And that would be an all-sufficient excuse. It would please Aly so much! Oh, father, just one little interview. In secret if you wish—"

"In secret? Why, I should know it."

"No; you must close your eyes like this!" and I laugh as I place my clasped hands tightly over his eyes.

"Can you arrange it?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Mr. Smart, on rising, was also greeted with cheers. He said he came before the people simply as a business man. It was necessary to reply to some of Mr. Daly's remarks. His (Smart's) whole training was in business. Mr. Daly and himself came here at the same time. When first elected he was appointed chairman of finance, in Oct., 1882. It was owing to hear Mr. Daly speak of the confidence the people had in him, he had not confidence in himself. (Smart) did not have time to prepare a statement of the finances. One of the first acts of the last council was borrowing of fifty thousand dollars, when they had no right to borrow more than the taxes of that year could cover. The bank closed down when they got forty-five thousand dollars. The contracts let were for one hundred thousand dollars. A statement of old debentures would differ some six thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars from Mr. Daly's. Mr. Daly told him in bank to husband resources; they thirteen thousand dollars in the bank before he went on a trip east, one thousand dollars on his return did not know where it went to level the difference went to pay debts. Could not apologize for the actions of the present council, oppose the grant of four thousand dollars to the fire hall when there was but two thousand seven hundred dollars in hand. Nine thousand two hundred was the expenses of Mr. Daly's six months leaving a balance of six thousand dollars for the year. The expenses this year should not exceed twenty-three thousand dollars.

(Here he read a statement of bonds and grants, works, etc.)

He needed only sell twenty thousand dollars of current issue of debentures the balance would not be in deficit. Total debt was two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, present one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars, by taking out the court house shares.

Permanent improvement this year cost thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Daly stated what was wanted.

He did not always state his opponent was. Many on his requisition were thus coming.

He, however, was going to good support in Daly's ward. The fire hall question came up and for tenders for lots, and from all quarters. Mr. Smart asked to buy between 8th and 10th streets to make things agreeable. He would not vote for it—he was 10th street every time opposing Ward No. 2. He was not for it; if representing the city he would do the best for the city council bought.

He then spoke because they were not at the meeting. He told them not to go, to sell, and that the city council should

Alld. Fraser would not waste time discussing the articles in the Sun, it did not reflect his views in any event. The question with the electors was who would best serve their interests? The registry office did not meet his idea of a building, but it was the only one the Government could approve of, and was let to the lowest tenderer. Smart and himself both opposed the erection of the new tower. It was because the McMillan sons should not probably be called for this year, Mr. Smart decided 20,000 would meet the occasion. Smart was not a brilliant man, but as "a thundering safe one," and for that reason he should be elected. Mr. Daly in closing the meeting was satisfied from Mr. Smart's statements the feeling of the meeting was with him. Mr. Smart should have on memory alone, have been able to give a statement of the finances of a city he had no excuse. It was difficult for any one from the records to get at a statement of anything, as business was so transacted that there was not an estimate of anything to be had amongst the council's papers, and it was most extraordinary that Mr. Smart could somehow here the unpaid taxes of last year, and in this, had gone to. There could have been two by-laws submitted for the \$30,000, one covering the bonuses, and the other current expenditures. The site of the lot on the Fire Hall, according to the records of the council cost \$2,000 and \$1,500 on 214 1/2 acres then owned

W. H. HARRIS, Sheriff.

**H. NICHOL,**

Ed. J. Hanna, Frank Wardworth.

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